

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE *ERIOCAMPA OVATA* GROUP
(HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) FEEDING ON *ALNUS MATSUMURAE*
CALL. (DICOTYLEDONEAE: FAGACEAE) FROM JAPAN**

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Abstract.—*Eriocampa alnicola*, n. sp., reared from larvae feeding on leaves of *Alnus matsumurae* Call. in Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, is described and illustrated. A key is given to the three Japanese species of the *Eriocampa ovata* group.

Key Words: sawflies, Tenthredinidae, Allantinae, new species, *Alnus*

Two species of the *Eriocampa ovata* group, *E. mitsukurii* Rohwer, 1910, and *E. babai* Togashi, 1980, were previously known from Japan (Togashi 1980). This group is characterized by the red median lobe of the mesoscutum. In 1997, I obtained a female belonging to the *E. ovata* group which was reared from larvae feeding on leaves of *Alnus matsumurae* Call., on Mt. Hakusan (alt. 2702 m), Ishikawa Prefecture. After comparative study, I concluded that it represents a new species, differing from the previously described species by the color pattern of the lateral lobes of the mesoscutum and of the first tergite. Here, I describe and illustrate this new species.

KEY TO JAPANESE SPECIES OF THE
ERIOCAMPA OVATA GROUP

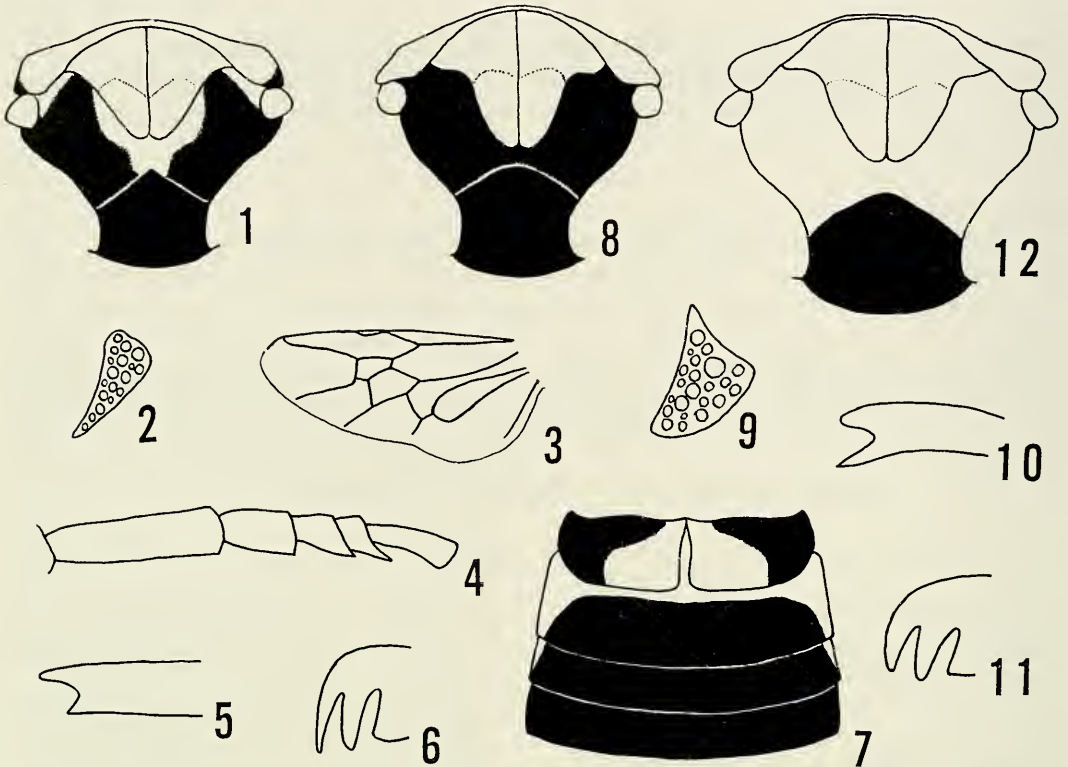
1. Median lobe of mesoscutum red (Figs. 1, 8); lateral lobe of mesoscutum mostly black; lancet with 18 or 19 serrulae 2
- Median and lateral lobes of mesoscutum red (Fig. 12); lancet with 25 serrulae (apex of lance as in Fig. 20; 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet as in Fig. 22) *babai* Togashi
2. Lateral lobes of mesoscutum entirely black (Fig. 8); mesoscutellum blunt in front (Fig. 8); hind basitarsus slightly shorter than following 4 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:1.1); inner spur of foretibia as in Fig. 10; apex of lance as in Fig. 17; lancet with 18 serrulae; 10th to

- 12th serrulae of lancet as in Fig. 19
. *mitsukurii* Rohwer
- Central, inner and lateral sides of lateral lobes of mesoscutum red (Fig. 1); mesoscutellum acute in front (Fig. 1); hind basitarsus shorter than following 4 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:1.3) (Fig. 4); inner spur of foretibia as in Fig. 5; apex of lance as in Fig. 14; lancet with 19 serrulae; 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet as in Fig. 16 *alnicola*, n. sp.

***Eriocampa alnicola* Togashi, new species
(Figs. 1–7, 13–16)**

Female.—Length, 8 mm. Body black with following red: pronotum except for latero-ventral portion, tegula, median lobe of mesoscutum (Fig. 1), inner and lateral sides and central portion of lateral lobes of mesoscutum (Fig. 1), central portion of first tergite (Fig. 7); antero-lateral side of second tergite (Fig. 7), and lateral side of third tergite (Fig. 7). Antenna black with apical portion of 4th segment and apical 5 segments red. Wings pale yellowish tinged; stigma, costa, and subcosta of forewing yellowish red or reddish brown; other veins dark brown to black. Legs black; anterior 4 knees reddish brown; inner side of foretibia reddish brown; fore tarsus reddish brown.

Head: Transverse; postocellar area slightly wider than length (ratio between width and length about 1.0:0.8), convex;



Figs. 1-12. 1-7, *Eriocampa alnicola*, holotype. 1, Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum, dorsal view. 2, Postspiracular sclerite. 3, Hind wing. 4, Hind tarsus, lateral view. 5, Fore inner tibial spur, lateral view. 6, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 7, 1st to 4th abdominal tergites, dorsal view. 8-11, *E. mitsukurii*. 8, Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum, dorsal view. 9, Postspiracular sclerite. 10, Fore inner tibial spur, lateral view. 11, Tarsal claw, lateral view. 12, Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum of *E. babai*, dorsal view.

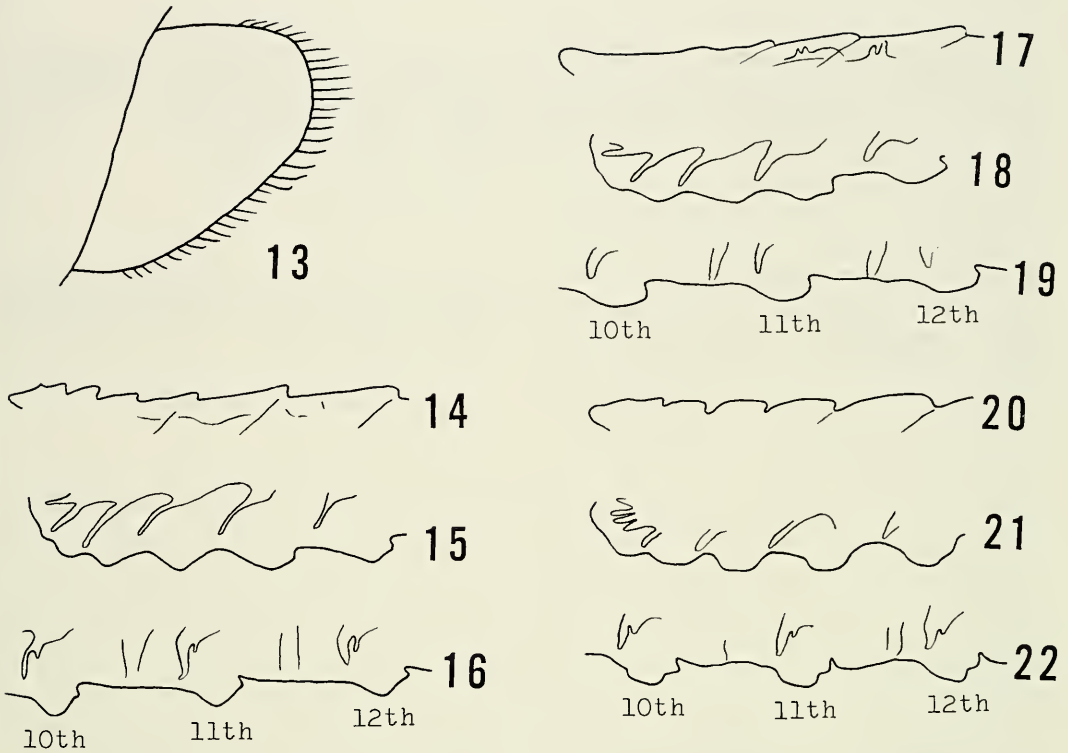
OOL:POL:OCL = 1.1:1.0:1.4; interocellar and postocellar furrows nearly absent; lateral furrows distinct; frontal area surrounded by distinct wall; area just in front of anterior ocellus distinctly pitted; median fovea transverse in outline, distinctly concave, with distinct longitudinal carina; lateral fovea deep, ellipsoidal in outline; supraclypeal area slightly convex; clypeus rather flattened, frontal margin emarginate; labrum rather flattened; malar space shorter than diameter of front ocellus (ratio about 1.0:2.5).

Antenna shorter than costa of forewing (ratio about 1.0:1.2); relative lengths of segments about 1.0:1.0:2.2:1.5:1.0:0.9:0.8:0.6:1.0; 3rd antennal segment shorter than 4th plus 5th segments (ratio about 1.0:1.2);

pedicel longer than wide (ratio between length and width about 1.0:0.6).

Thorax: Normal; mesoscutellum acute in front (Fig. 1), slightly convex; cenchus small, distance between them about $3.6\times$ as long as width of one; postspiracular sclerite small (Fig. 2); wing venation of hind wing as in Fig. 3, petiole of anal cell shorter than cu-a (ratio about 1.0:2.4); hind basitarsus shorter than following 4 segments combined (ratio about 1.0:1.3); inner spur of foretibia as in Fig. 5; tarsal claw (Fig. 6) with large acute basal lobe and with inner tooth broader and about as long as outer tooth.

Abdomen: Normal; sawsheath in lateral view as in Fig. 13; lancet with 19 serrulae; apex of lance as in Fig. 14; apex of lancet



Figs. 13–22. 13–16, *Eriocampa alnicola*, holotype. 13, Sawsheath, lateral view. 14, Apex of lance. 15, Apex of lancet. 16, 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet. 17–19, *E. mitsukurii*. 17, Apex of lance. 18, Apex of lancet. 19, 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet. 20–22, *E. babai*. 20, Apex of lance. 21, Apex of lancet. 22, 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet.

as in Fig. 15; 10th to 12th serrulae of lancet as in Fig. 16.

Punctuation: Vertex, frontal area, upper half of inner orbits, and gena covered with strong, craterlike punctures; lower half of inner orbits finely and closely punctured, matt; inner side of median and lateral foveae practically impunctate and shining; supra-clypeal area practically impunctate and shining; clypeus and labrum finely punctured; pronotum, meso- and metascutellum, postspiracular sclerite, and mesepisternum covered with strong, craterlike punctures; anterior half of median lobe of mesoscutum finely and rather closely punctured; posterior half of median lobe practically impunctate and shining; central area of lateral lobe of mesoscutum distinctly and sparsely punctured, remainder practically impunctate and shining; sunken area of median

lobe, mesoscutellar appendage, and metanotum nearly impunctate and shining; mesepimeron and mesosternum practically impunctate and shining; abdominal tergites nearly impunctate and shining.

Male.—Unknown.

Food plant.—*Alnus matsumurae* Call.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype.—Female, 14.IX.1997, reared from larva feeding on leaves of *Alnus matsumurae*, Ishikawa Prefecture, Mt. Haku-san. Deposited in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Etymology.—The specific epithet is based on the genus name of the food plant.

Remarks.—This new species is very closely allied to *E. mitsukurii*, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the partly red lateral lobes of the mesoscutum and the first tergite (both black in *E. mitsukurii*,

see Figs. 1, 8), by the small postspiracular sclerite (large in *E. mitsukurii*, see Figs. 2, 9), by the shape of the apical portion of the lance and lancet (see Figs. 14, 15, 17, 18), and by the shape of the 10th to 12th serulae of the lancet (see Figs. 16, 19). From *E. ovata* (L.), a Palearctic species and introduced into North America, it is easily separated by the red tegula (black in *E. ovata*). From *E. singularis* Malaise, 1931, known from Siberia, it is easily distinguished by the black mesoscutellum (reddish yellow in *E. singularis*) and by the black legs (pale yellow in *E. singularis*).

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